

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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IRISH CAUSE.

Great Demonstration Under the Auspices of the League in County Sligo.

The People of Ireland Must Again Have the Land of Ireland.

Rev. Father Scully's Heart-breaking Story of a Perishing People.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE INDORSED

On Sunday a great demonstration under the auspices of the Banninadden branch of the United Irish League was held in Banninadden, the center of a cleared district in the County Sligo, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman. The gathering was a very large one, and nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the people have entered into the new organization. All sections and parties were represented, and deputations were in attendance from the surrounding districts and towns. Mr. William O'Brien and the Mayor of Sligo, P. A. McHugh, M. P., were welcomed with ringing cheers when they appeared.

The Chairman, Rev. D. J. O'Grady, who was received with loud cheers, said he was extremely grateful for the high honor they had done him in asking him to preside over that large and enthusiastic meeting of Nationalists of the County Sligo and County Mayo. The British Government, under which they had the misfortune to live, might pass its laws and local government acts, or any other act it pleased, but there was only one bill which would ever satisfy the cravings of the Irish heart, and that was a bill to give the Irish people a right to make their own laws for their own people on their own soil. To his mind the movement of the United Irish League should meet with the cordial support and practical sympathy of every right thinking person.

It was to plant the Irish people on Irish soil, to get back for the ancient Irish race the land from which their forefathers were driven; it was for this grand and noble object that the United Irish League was established. To any one who loved his country and respected his kind it was humiliating and degrading that the hat should be sent round year after year in favor of a people starving in a land of plenty. It was to drive poverty and discontent from their midst, and to give the Irish people a fair chance of living on Irish soil that the United Irish League had been founded. There was nothing revolutionary or unjust about the movement. It was a movement to break up rich and fertile lands and distribute them among the smaller tenants, the lands to be taken on the conditions that due and ample compensation should be given. There was nothing contrary to any law, human or divine.

The United Irish League had established a platform broad and wide enough for every genuine Irishman to stand upon. Its aims and objects appealed alike to all sections of Irish Nationalists. They had done a noble work in establishing a branch in that parish. May that branch prosper and bring forth good fruit in abundance.

Among the resolutions passed amid great enthusiasm were the following: "Resolved, That we, the Nationalists of Sligo and Mayo, believing in Ireland's inalienable right to self-government, hereby pledge ourselves to continue the struggle for freedom until our national Parliament be once again established in College Green.

"That we indorse the principles and programme of the United Irish League and heartily approve of its aims and objects, which are identical with those of the old Land League, and recognizing the value of a fighting organization such as the United Irish League is, we now call on the people of these counties to fall into line forthwith and form branches of that organization in those districts where branches do not already exist.

"That we call upon our Nationalist Parliamentary representatives of all sections to reunite on a common platform and present an unbroken front to the common enemy in the British House of Commons.

"That as the new local government act which will come into operation immediately confers immense powers on the people, and as these powers can be utilized with great advantage for the advancement of the national cause, we pledge ourselves to support no candidate for the office of county or district councillor who is not a sincere believer in the doctrine of Ireland for the Irish and the land for the people."

The Very Rev. Father Scully, who was loudly cheered, said that magnificent demonstration brought back to his mind old recollections. They were assembled there that day for a noble object. There might have been different leagues in the past, but no one could object to a league that had for its programme "the land for the people." He might say he was not a Dillonite nor an O'Brienite nor any sort of an "ite" except an Irishite.

He had come there, for he had a sad story to tell. He did not believe there was a priest in Ireland had as sad a story to tell as the parish priest of Kesh.

What was the story he had to tell, and Father James O'Hara and Father John McDonnell before him? See the condition to which a large portion of his parish was reduced, depopulated to make room for the bullocks and for nothing else. In '44 they had in one village thirty-two families. Now they had one herd. In another townland in '44 they had thirty-seven families. Now they had one herd. In a third townland in '44 they had forty-seven families. Now they had one herd. These statistics could be produced. Father John McDonnell baptized in the parish of Kesh in the year '44 172 children. Now there were only forty-six to be baptized in the year. These were sad statistics.

What were they assembled there for? To get back the people to their homes again, to get the land for the people. How was that to be done? It was only to be done by united and determined action on the part of the people themselves. The priests would be with the people in that movement, but they would only be with them if everything was done over and above board. The people should act openly, unitedly, determinedly, if they would see the broad grass farms back again in the hands of the children who owned them. Surely this was work for which the people ought to make some little sacrifice.

Were they prepared to do it? They had a noble-souled man at the bottom of this new agitation, William O'Brien, and if he was prepared to make the sacrifices, why should not the people make sacrifices? But if they were to succeed everything should be done within the laws and the constitution. Mr. O'Brien was there to tell them the lines on which the work should be carried on, so he would not take any more of their time. He would only say again that if the people were to be planted in the soil, it could only be done by united and determined action. One thing the people should do, and that was to put an end to grabbing. Don't deal with the grabbers, but don't break their bones. Let the people simply turn their heads away from them at the fair and the market. But don't break the law. The law-breaker was really the persecutor and the enemy of the people. Let them work within the law and constitution, and with the help of God they would yet succeed in their noble object by the united efforts of priests and people.

William O'Brien was accorded a warm welcome and delivered a powerful and convincing speech. The Mayor of Sligo, Mr. McHugh, John O'Dowd, J. J. Keenan and John McLaughlin Sooy, having addressed the meeting, the proceedings closed with ringing cheers for the Chairman.

WILLIAM T. MEEHAN

Honored by Being Chosen as President of the Catholic Knights of America.

Branch 25, Catholic Knights of America, at its meeting Monday night received the yearly reports of its officers, which showed the branch to be in a flourishing condition. During the year a great deal of work has been done and many new members added, and the newly-elected officers predict a still greater increase during their administration.

There was quite a large attendance of members, all being interested in the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Spiritual Director—Very Rev. L. Bax. President—William T. Meehan. First Vice President—M. F. Hill. Second Vice President—C. H. Desse. Recording Secretary—L. J. Veeneman. Financial Secretary—E. J. Mann. Treasurer—F. Baron. Trustees—A. F. Martin, John Nolan and J. F. Garaghty. Sentinel—M. Saughnessy. Sergeant-at-Arms—William McKenzie. Messrs. Meehan, Hill and Veeneman are three of the ablest and progressive members of the order in this city, and Branch 25 will certainly prosper under their guidance.

Mr. McGinn, of Branch 24, was present and entertained the members with some interesting remarks.

CHRISTMAS MORNING

The Vested Choir of St. Patrick's Will Render a Fine Programme.

The vested choir of St. Patrick's church, composed of the sanctuary boys, will render an elaborate musical programme on Christmas morning at the 8 o'clock mass. The choir is under the direction of Miss Lizzie Keyer, one of the most popular young ladies in the West End. Miss Keyer is not only an accomplished organist, but also ranks as one of the finest soprano singers in the city, having undergone a thorough course of music under the best masters of the profession. Her little singers seem to have imbibed some of the vocal talent of their teacher, who is held in the highest honor and respect by them. The boys have undergone a thorough rehearsing during the past few weeks, and have reached a degree of proficiency seldom attained by juvenile choirs. A pleasing feature of the programme will be rendition of the solo, "Alma Redemptoris," by Miss Lizzie Keyer.

HIBERNIANS TO CELEBRATE.

Wednesday evening Division 4 will hold its annual celebration. The State officers and Hibernian Knights will be the guests of honor.

STROKESTOWN

Landlords' Stronghold Invaded by Roscommon Men of the United League.

William O'Brien's Denunciation of the Government's Tactics.

Elect Men to County Councils Who Will Prevent Police Grabbing.

A TIDAL WAVE OF NATIONAL SPIRIT

The meeting which was recently held at Strokestown is the best evidence of the manner in which the United Irish League movement has, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, to use a common phrase, "caught on" in the West of Ireland. The town of Strokestown is the center of the lordling's cleared demesne in the County Roscommon. In fact, the warning to be seen at the gates of the Strokestown demesne is practically posted on the stone fences of every field in the neighborhood of the town, "Keep Off the Grass." The meeting under all the circumstances was a splendid one. It was not as large as the gathering usually held under the auspices of the United Irish League, but the question may well be asked: Where did the people come from?

Mr. William O'Brien, the orator of the day, who was received with loud cheers, said this was the first time he had ever set foot in Strokestown. It was a great pleasure to find so many people left in the country after the miles of depopulated land through which he had just been traveling. It was a pride and pleasure to him to address the people of Strokestown, because he knew that among them were some who differed from him in some matters, but although there were some matters on which they differed there were also important questions on which they were agreed, and upon which they were prepared to fight side by side together as Irish Nationalists.

They were all agreed in hating English rule. They would be only too eager to welcome the man, be he native leader or foreign soldier, who could tell them how to banish it most quickly out of this island, bag and baggage. They knew all haters of Irish landlordism. They knew that every page of its history has been blotted with the sufferings and with the curses of the whole Irish race, and that the only service landlordism could ever do to Ireland was by disappearing from its soil forever. They all believed in the United Irish League programme of more land and better land for the people.

Of 18,000 tenants in the County Roscommon there was no less than 13,000 whose valuation was under £10, and there were nearly 6,000 of them scattered on wretched patches whose valuation was less than £5, and that in the very midst of the richest and most abundant plains that the heart of man could desire. Finally they were all agreed in reprobating the conduct of the police grabber. As to land grabbing he took leave to lay down three propositions which he was ready to fight out with the Government in their coercion courts, even if they were packed with all the Lord Norburys and Judge Keoghs that ever disgraced the name of justice in Ireland.

The first proposition was that their old race might as well fly the country altogether if they left land grabbers to go unpunished. The next was that by every law which entitled the trade unionists of England to fight blacklegs and the judges of the land to blackball respectable barristers, the farmers of Ireland were justified in stamping out this insane and unnatural greed for the means of livelihood of the poor and weak.

The case of the ordinary land grabber was bad enough, but here was the case of a man paid by the public for the purpose of being an impartial officer between landlord and tenant taking an evicted farm, and so stirring up one of the most serious public disturbances that ever shook Roscommon, and the Inspector General of the Constabulary, instead of rebuking this peace officer, indorsed Egan's action. He had always found a good deal of kindly Irish nature, too. Even the strait jacket of the depot could never altogether strangle the members of the peasant fathers and mothers that they sprang from. But even for their own sakes every decent man among them ought to be the first to make a stand against adding land grabbing to all the other discomforts of their profession.

Just fancy such a thing happening in England. Fancy in the case of a great English strike a police force being sent down to work for the masters at lower wages and being at liberty to prosecute the workers. The place of an Inspector General in England who would tolerate such a thing would not be worth twenty-four hours' purchase. And why? Because the representatives of the English people control their own police, and if they were to be used for the purpose of helping the capitalists to put down the workers they would have every public man and newspaper in England crying out for punishment of the man who countenanced such unfair use of the police force.

But in Ireland they were expected to lie down dumb, without a word of protest. The farmers of Ireland are the greatest trades union in the world. They occupy a much stronger position legally than the trades unionists, because the trades unionists have never claimed any property in the factories they work in, but Mr. Gladstone's land act of 1881 expressly recognizes the farmers as partners, and even the predominant partners, in the ownership of their own holdings. The landlords had been endeavoring to repeal the land act and to destroy the tenants' property by importing into the partnership a third party, the grabber, an outsider unknown to the law of '81, a man who had not made his money out of the land, and who never spent an hour of labor on the holding he grabs.

The whole Irish land question at the present moment was a question whether by means of these grabbers, these black-legs, the landlords would succeed in confiscating the tenants' property and throwing the country back again in a state of agrarian revolution. There was a great agrarian issue here as to which every consideration of statesmanship ought to counsel the public authorities to preserve the most scrupulous neutrality between landlord and tenant. But just mark the impartiality of Dublin Castle. They first appoint the Fry Commission to declare that the rental of Ireland must be not what will enable the tenants to live and thrive, but what grabbers like Egan were prepared to offer as a competition rent out of the money earned from other sources.

But not content with that, they authorize the Royal Irish Constabulary to turn grabbers themselves, and accordingly this poor woman, who only owed two years' rent, and who had actually been accepted by the Land Commissioners as the purchaser of her holding, was ousted from her little farm, and she and her little family, so far as the grabber is concerned, are doomed to the work-house.

They should remember that the County Councils of England had the control of their own police, and should man their own County Councils next March with men of the stamp of John Fitzgibbon, who would make the first business of the County Councils to insist, if the boasted equality between the two countries is not a sham, that they should have the same control over the police in Ireland as in England. In claiming every liberty and right they had in England they were on impregnable ground. In conclusion, Mr. O'Brien said: Before I finish let me say a word about the extraordinary success of this movement.

If the people are rallying to this United Irish League in a way that even the most sanguine of us could not have anticipated, it is because they feel and know that this is no factious movement. It is no man's movement; it is no maneuver to make party capital; it is simply an attempt to break down as far as possible those fatal barriers between Irishmen and Irishmen by arraying us all together again side by side in open field against the common enemy, and letting the future settle itself hereafter by the help of the old associations and the new forces and the new men that the progress of this fight is bringing to the front.

I don't know and I don't care what proportion of this meeting may be Parnellite or non-Parnellite, but this I do know, that on this platform Parnellite and non-Parnellite stand on a footing of absolute equality. Neither of them is asked to recant anything or apologize for anything.

But both are asked as far as possible to turn their thoughts away from the heart burnings of the past and to act like men in the living present, so as to give back to our people and to our cause the priceless weapon of a genuine national combination, the only weapon by which we possibly can gain back our freedom.

I don't at all complain if in the beginning people were suspicious when it was whispered into their ears that this was a sectional movement in disguise. In the morbid state of feeling that has prevailed for years we have all to exercise a deal of patience one toward another, and to put up with a little misunderstanding and injustice. In such a state of things none of us can pretend to be dogmatic or inflexible. The most that any of us can hope to do is to do our little best in the way of peace and good will among Irish Nationalists, and let us be judged according to our works.

I believe more in practicing unity among the people than in looking for it to members of Parliament. But it is because we know that there is no underground plot, no crooked purpose, no personal ambition of any sort or kind, underlying this movement, except a formidable fighting power—even if all the existing sections and existing leaders had to disappear to bring it about—it is because we know that and because the people with that wonderful instinct of theirs know it, that the cream of the men of all sections are gradually finding their way into this movement with a sense of relief and hope that they have not felt for many a day. We go for trusting the people in the fullest possible manner to shape the movement and to give it any direction that their own good sense and honest patriotism may suggest. The first lesson I ever learned in the school of Parnell was that the first condition of the freedom of Ireland was a combination of all the moral forces and the physical forces of all the Parliamentary forces and all the un-Parliamentary forces, and in the pursuit of that high and holy object we need not be daunted one bit by any mere transient difficulties or misunderstandings, because we know that we are working for no object except Ireland's freedom and our people's happiness.

If any better plan than ours turns up we will be the first to welcome it, but if no better plan turns up, and for the present moment there is no other definite and practical programme whatsoever before the country, then we can go right ahead with the knowledge that we are already mounting on the crest of one of the greatest waves of national spirit that ever swept over Connaught, and it won't be our fault if that great tidal wave does not spread from a combined Connaught to a combined Ireland.

DAVITT

Warns the People Against England's Hypocrisy and Deceit.

The British Lion Is Looking For the Lion's Share, He Says.

Ultior Motives Govern the British in Seeking the Alliance.

ENGLAND GROWLS OVER THE TARIFF

Michael Davitt, M. P., who has opposed an Anglo-American alliance owing to its probable effect upon the Irish question, said in an interview Saturday:

"There is no reason why Americans and Englishmen should not be friends. I have never advocated their hostility nor been one of those who thought that America should go to war with England to free Ireland.

"But there is also no reason why America should not be friendly with France, Germany, Russia and the other great powers of the earth.

"I do not believe in any alliance, and I hold that any Irishman who is a citizen of the United States may oppose it for American and not Irish reasons. The present worked up sentiment for an alliance is due to the higher English classes, who are not honestly friendly to America, ably assisted by certain pro-British newspapers in New York City.

"The English people do not realize that the New York papers speak only for a small fragment of the American people and do not represent the vast body of opinion west of the Alleghenies.

"When the Maine was blown up the expressed opinion in fashionable clubs in London was 'It served the Yankees right,' and the Saturday Review said later, 'It is a contest between a scallawag and a gentleman, and scallawag will win.'"

"But as soon as the United States began to win, England, having trouble in China with Russia at the time, went in with the winner.

"The story of the coalition of the powers against the United States, which England smashed, was a trumped-up lie to serve the purpose, and has been authoritatively denied by three of the powers alleged to have been hostile to the United States.

"England now desires to force the present friendly feeling into an actual alliance to serve her own selfish purposes. She wants to use the United States in case she quarrels with France, Germany or Russia, but my prediction is America will not permit herself to be so used.

"America has no quarrel with these powers and it is not to her interest to have any. She is not fitted to go hand in hand with England in imperialistic schemes, because while America is a democracy, England, for all that may be said to the contrary, in her official organization is an aristocracy.

"The two countries are competitors in the world's business, which also makes alliance impossible. Both want all they can get, and England is already growling over the American tariff, navigation laws and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

BEAR LUNCH

The Treat John Hickey Has In Store for His Friends Christmas Day.

Among the many who will keep open house Christmas day none have made more lavish or fitting preparations than John Hickey, who will receive at Seventh and Oak streets. Our reporter suspected that the genial gentleman was preparing an agreeable holiday surprise for his friends and patrons, and after doing some quiet work learned its nature.

Mr. Hickey, who never does anything by halves, has procured and had placed in cold storage a fine young bear, weighing over 250 pounds, which will be served to his callers Christmas day. He has secured the services of an experienced chef for the conducting of a bear repast, and who will supervise its preparation and see that it is served in the most palatable and enticing manner.

The bear will be roasted and served hot from an early hour in the morning until it is all consumed. In addition, there will be an abundance of other holiday edibles, and those who are so fortunate as to partake of the bear dinner, which will continue all day, will enjoy a rare feast.

Mr. Hickey has made ample arrangements to entertain all his friends, and there will undoubtedly be a large number of callers.

OFFICER CONNELL BETTER.

Officer Thomas Connell, one of the most efficient men connected with the Police Department, has been very ill during the past week at his home, 1517 West Walnut street. He has been suffering from pneumonia and at one time the physicians entertained grave doubts of his recovery. His many friends will be glad to know his condition is now much improved, and the indications are that he will soon be able to resume his duties. Mr. Connell was for a number of years a member of the detective force, but was recently made a patrolman.

FRANKFORT.

Interesting Budget of Political and Social News From the State Capital.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 23.—Before another week has elapsed the memorable contest for the Democratic nomination for Representative of Franklin county in the Legislature of 1900 will be over and the lucky candidate arranging his fences for the election next November. The campaign which is now drawing to a close is the warmest in the history of Franklin county.

W. E. Thompson, "the laboring man's friend," is making the race on the "capital appropriation" platform, and at the present writing looks a winner by a very close majority. South Trimble, the incumbent, who left the Legislative hall when the roll was being called upon the labor bill at the last session of the Legislature, is moving heaven and earth to secure the nomination, and his friends claim that he will beat Col. Thompson a block.

Col. Thompson is a farmer and a civil war veteran, having fought and lost his right arm fighting for the "lost cause."

At 4 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon the ordeal will be over and the selection of a Democratic standard bearer will have been made.

Col. D. J. McElligott, President of Division No. 1, A. O. H., was on last Wednesday appointed Judge of the Court-house voting precinct, which is a guarantee that all candidates will get a fair deal.

Quite a large crowd will probably attend the free dance to be given by Young Men's Institute, No. 16, in this city next Monday evening.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., will give a hop Monday evening, December 26. Admission can be secured by special invitation only and a select crowd is guaranteed.

A grand masque ball will be given by Division No. 1, A. O. H., on Monday, January 2. The small price of admission, fifty cents, ladies free, should guarantee a large crowd.

One of the finest musical programmes ever rendered by the celebrated choir of the Church of the Good Shepherd of this city will be heard by those attending the 6 o'clock mass Christmas morning. The organist and musical director, Prof. Graham, has spared no pains to make it the finest Christmas programme ever rendered in Frankfort. A few celebrities from Cincinnati and Louisville will assist the choir. A large crowd is expected to be present.

We regret to again be forced to call the attention of Frankfort subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions have not yet been paid, although they have been due since October 1. If you wish to make the Kentucky Irish American have a merry Christmas and happy New Year, give your dollar to our agent, Mr. D. J. McNamara, during the coming week.

D. J. M.

LIBRARY ROOMS.

A New Enterprise Put on Foot by the Irish-American Society.

For some time past a number of the most progressive members of the Irish American Society have been trying to solve the problem of how to make that body more useful and popular. Among the different plans proposed was one to establish a library and reading room. The advocates of the reading room plan argue that it would be a great convenience for the members, who reside in all parts of the city, to have a place where they could meet and enjoy themselves when in the business portion of town, and believe it would prove effective in increasing the membership.

The foregoing and other matters of importance will come before the society Thursday evening, when Vice President Michael J. Lawler, James Horan and Thomas Drewry will report on changes to be made in the constitution and by-laws. There are a number of newly elected members to be initiated, in addition to a large list of names to be acted on.

FITZGERALD'S BANQUET.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Give a Dinner in the Judge's Honor.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of New York, gave a complimentary dinner to Judge James Fitzgerald, of the General Sessions Court, in honor of his election to the Supreme Court Bench. The banquet took place Monday evening at Delmonico's, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided. Chief Justice Van Brunt, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and all the Justices of that court; Judge Cowing, of the General Sessions; Judges Conlin and O'Dwyer, of the City Court; the Judges of the Municipal Court and many men of prominence in business and professional circles were present.

MOSE GREEN BALL.

The Mose Green Club this week decided to give its annual ball on the evening of January 30 at Music Hall. Messrs. Scott Newman, Fred Hoertz, Phil Tyson, John Kessler and George Share comprise the committee. The ball this year will be the most elaborate ever given by the club. This means a gay time.

GAELIC CLASS!

One Formed in Louisville For the Study of the Irish Language.

Those Wishing to Join Should Attend the Meeting at Hibernian Hall.

Instructions Received From the Gaelic Professor of Washington University.

PROSPECT GOOD FOR A LARGE CLASS

Wednesday night at Hibernian Hall the initiatory steps were taken for the formation of a class for the study of the Gaelic or Irish language. A large number of gentlemen have been taking an interest in the matter with this end in view for some time past. At a recent meeting of Division 3 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Rev. Richard Henchey, Ph. D., Professor of Gaelic in the Catholic University at Washington. In the meantime the matter was agitated among the members of the division, with the result that a number of names were enrolled and the necessary books ordered from New York for a successful beginning.

There are many Irish-Americans who already read and write in the Irish language, and they will no doubt enter into the undertaking with enthusiasm. The expenses attached to the Irish school will be trifling, as it will shortly be identified with the Gaelic League of America, which furnishes the necessary requisites at a nominal cost.

The Gaelic League of America is making rapid progress. There is scarcely a city of any importance in the Eastern States in which there is not already one or more thriving branches, and now the Irish-Americans of the West and South are evincing a lively interest in this new educational movement.

An interesting letter was received from Prof. Henchey, in which he instructs those interested and makes some valuable suggestions as to the preliminaries, and earnestly urges the formation of a branch of the league.

The Gaelic school originated with the members of Division 3, those intending to join should for the present forward their names to Secretary Kavanaugh. It is expected that the books and other literature will arrive in time for the next meeting, which will be held at Hibernian Hall on Wednesday evening, January 4.

No officers will be elected until after the class has attained large proportions, for the reason that it is the desire of its promoters to give all an ample opportunity to associate themselves with the class and then select those most competent for the various positions.

The Kentucky Irish American predicts a bright future for the Gaelic class, and will in its next issue inform the public as to the details and requirements for membership.

PATRICK HOLLEY

Serving His Twentieth Year as Secretary of Catholic Knights.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 21 of the Catholic Knights of America, held in Crowley's Hall, Eighteenth and Portland avenue, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

Spiritual Director—Rev. Father Keller. President—Patrick Flaherty. Vice President—John J. Lyons. Recording Secretary—Patrick Holley. Treasurer—Thomas F. Henley.

Trustees—William McDonald, Timothy McCarthy and Thomas Kennedy. Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Tierney. Sentinel—John Kelly.

After the election considerable routine business was transacted, followed by an entertaining address by the Spiritual Director.

Mr. Pat Holley, who is one of the best known Knights in the State, has served as Secretary of this branch for the past twenty years, and in all that time missed only four meetings, being absent from the city on those occasions on business or pleasure trips.

William McDonald, the Treasurer, is another efficient and popular officer, and the members declare they will hold the two gentlemen in their respective positions for life.

The reports show the branch to be in a flourishing condition. Installation of the newly elected officers will take place at the January meeting.

BANNEN COLEMAN DEAD.

Mr. Bannen Coleman, President of the Central Coal and Iron Company and one of Louisville's best-known business men, died Thursday night of pneumonia at his residence in Dupont Square. He had been sick but a week and his condition was not thought to be serious until the afternoon of that day. He was conscious to the last, and was surrounded by the members of his family when the end came.